

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating an inflamed orthopedic joint, said joint comprising i) opposing hyaline cartilage articular surfaces, ii) a peripheral collagenous capsule
5 defining a central joint space and iii) synovial fluid contained within the joint space, comprising trans-capsularly administering into the joint space a formulation comprising an effective amount of a high specificity antagonist (HSA) selected from the group consisting of:
 - i) an inhibitor of a pro-inflammatory interleukin;
 - 10 ii) an inhibitor of TNF- α synthesis;
 - iii) an inhibitor of membrane-bound TNF- α ;
 - iv) an inhibitor of a natural receptor of TNF- α ;
 - v) an inhibitor of NO synthase;
 - vi) an inhibitor of PLA₂ enzyme;
 - 15 vii) an anti-proliferative agent;
 - viii) an anti-oxidant;
 - ix) an apoptosis inhibitor selected from the group consisting of EPO mimetic peptides, EPO mimetibodies, IGF-I, IGF-II, and caspase inhibitors;
 - x) an inhibitor of MMPs; and
 - 20 xi) an inhibitor of p38 kinase.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the joint is a knee joint.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the joint is a hip joint.
- 25 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the joint is a spinal facet joint.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of a pro-inflammatory interleukin.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the interleukin is IL-1 β .
7. The method of claim 5, wherein the interleukin is IL-2.
- 5 8. The method of claim 5, wherein the interleukin is IL-6.
9. The method of claim 5, wherein the interleukin is IL-8.
- 10 10. The method of claim 5, wherein the interleukin is IL-12.
11. The method of claim 5, wherein the interleukin is IL-19.
12. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of
15 membrane-bound TNF- α .
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the high specificity antagonist is also an inhibitor of soluble TNF- α .
- 20 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of TNF- α synthesis.
15. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of
25 a natural receptor of TNF- α .
16. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of p38 kinase selected from the group consisting of:
 - a) diaryl imidazole;
 - 30 b) N,N'-diaryl urea;

- c) N,N-diaryl urea;
 - d) benzophenone;
 - e) pyrazole ketone;
 - f) indole amide;
 - 5 g) diamides;
 - h) quinazoline;
 - i) pyrimido [4,5-d]pyrimidinone; and
 - j) pyridylamino-quinazoline.
- 10 17. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of p38 kinase that is substantially water insoluble.
18. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is a 1-aryl-2-pyridinyl heterocycle is selected from the group consisting of:
- 15 a) 4,5 substituted imidazole;
- b) 1,4,5 substitutued imidazole;
- c) 2,4,5 substututued imidazole;
- d) 1,2,4,5 substituted imidazole; and
- e) non-imidazole 5-membered ring heterocycle.
- 20 19. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of NO synthase.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein the high specificity antagonist is L-NIL.
- 25 21. The method of claim 19, wherein the high specificity antagonist is N^G – monomethyl-L-arginine.
22. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an inhibitor of PLA₂.
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23. The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist is an anti-proliferative agent.
24. The method of claim 23, wherein the anti-proliferative agent comprises rapamycin.
25. The method of claim 23, wherein the anti-proliferative agent comprises a cdk inhibitor.
26. The method of claim 23, wherein the anti-proliferative agent comprises a statin.
27. The method of claim 23, wherein the anti-proliferative agent comprises an anti-oxidant.
28. The method of claim 27, wherein the anti-oxidant comprises a super oxide dismutase.
29. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist comprises an inhibitor of an MMP.
30. The method of claim 1, wherein the joint is a sacro-iliac joint.
31. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an apoptosis inhibitor and is selected from the group consisting of EPO mimetic peptide and an EPO mimetibody.
32. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is an apoptosis inhibitor and is selected from the group consisting of IGF-I and IGF-II.

33. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is a caspase inhibitor.
34. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation further comprises at least one additional therapeutic agent.
35. The method of claim 34, wherein the additional therapeutic agent comprises glycosaminoglycans.
36. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation further comprises a liposomal delivery system.
37. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation is administered in an amount of less than 1 cc.
38. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is present in the formulation in an amount of at least 100 mg/ml.
39. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation further comprises a sustained release device.
40. The method of claim 39, wherein the sustained release device comprises a hydrogel.
41. The method of claim 39, wherein the sustained release device provides controlled release.
42. The method of claim 39, wherein the sustained release device provides continuous release.

43. The method of claim 39, wherein the sustained release device provides intermittent release.
44. The method of claim 39, wherein the sustained release device comprises a biosensor.
45. The method of claim 39, wherein the sustained release device comprises microspheres having a plurality of degradation rates.
46. The method of claim 39, wherein the sustained release device comprises an inflammatory-responsive delivery system.
47. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation is provided closely adjacent to the outer wall of the capsule.
48. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is present in the formulation in a maximum amount of 0.5 mg.
49. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation further comprises a growth factor present in an amount effective to repair joint tissue.
50. The method of claim 49, wherein the growth factor is provided by platelet concentrate.
51. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist therapeutically inhibits the production of a cytokine.
52. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation further comprises viable mesenchymal stem cells.

53. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation is injected into the synovial fluid.
54. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation includes a viscosupplement.
55. The method of claim 1, wherein a portion of the synovial fluid is removed prior to administration of the antagonist.
56. The method of claim 1, wherein the administration is performed through a needle.
57. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation is administered through a drug pump.
58. The method of claim 1, wherein the formulation is administered in a volume of between 0.03 ml and 0.3 ml.
59. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is present in the formulation in a concentration of at least 100 mg/ml.
60. The method of claim 1, wherein the administration comprises providing the formulation in a patch attached to an outer wall of the capsule.
61. The method of claim 1, wherein the administration comprises providing the formulation in a depot at a location closely adjacent an outer wall of the capsule.
62. The method of claim 1, wherein the administration comprises providing the formulation in a depot at a location closely adjacent to an endplate of an adjacent bony body.

63. The method of claim 1, wherein the high specificity antagonist is predominantly released from the formulation by diffusion of the high specificity antagonist through a sustained delivery device.
- 5 64. The method of claim 63, wherein the sustained delivery device is a polymer.
65. The method of claim 1, wherein the antagonist is predominantly released from the formulation by biodegradation of a sustained delivery device.
- 10 66. A method of therapeutically treating a degenerating joint, comprising:
a) determining a level of a pro-inflammatory protein within the joint,
b) comparing the level against a pre-determined level of the pro-inflammatory protein, and
c) injecting an antagonist of the pro-inflammatory protein into the joint.
- 15 67. The method of claim 66, wherein the proinflammatory protein is an interleukin.
68. The method of claim 67, wherein the predetermined level for the interleukin is at least 100 pg/ml.
- 20 69. The method of claim 66, wherein the proinflammatory protein is an interleukin-6.
70. The method of claim 69, wherein the predetermined level for the interleukin-6 is at least 100 pg/ml.
- 25 71. The method of claim 69, wherein the predetermined level for the interleukin-6 is at least 250 pg/ml.

72. The method of claim 66, wherein the proinflammatory protein is an interleukin-8.
73. The method of claim 72, wherein the predetermined level for the interleukin-8 is at least 500 pg/ml.
74. The method of claim 66, wherein the proinflammatory protein is PGE2.
75. The method of claim 74, wherein the predetermined level for PGE2 is at least 1000 pg/ml.
76. The method of claim 66, wherein the proinflammatory protein is TNF- α .
77. The method of claim 76, wherein the predetermined level for TNF- α is at least 20 pg/ml.
78. The method of claim 76, wherein the predetermined level for TNF- α is at least 30 pg/ml.
79. The method of claim 66, wherein the predetermined level for TNF- α is at least 1000 pg/joint.
80. A method of preventing degeneration of a joint in a human individual, comprising the steps of:
- determining a genetic profile of the individual,
 - comparing the profile of the individual against a pre-determined genetic profile level of at-risk humans,
 - determining that the individual is an at-risk patient, and
 - injecting an antagonist of an pro-inflammatory protein into the joint of the individual.

81. A method of treating an inflamed sacro-iliac joint, comprising locally administering into the joint space a formulation comprising an effective amount of a high specificity antagonist (HSA).

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82. The method of claim 81, wherein formation is administered trans-capsularly.

83. The method of claim 81, wherein the high specificity antagonist is a TNF- α antagonist.

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